

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Office: No. 20 and 22 Front Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

The paper is published every morning except on Sundays and public holidays.

It is published for the Proprietor by J. H. Johnston, State Printer, for a copy of the Act of 1851. The volume is clearly and neatly printed, and is gotten up generally.

It cannot be said that the Americans are not a Bible-reading people, judging from the large quantities of the revised edition that are being sold. Nothing like these sales have been known since the discovery of the art of printing.

It is said that Mr. Halstead, of the Commercial, will be tendered the Berlin mission. This would be an excellent appointment. Mr. Halstead is one of the great editors of this country, and a large and practical understanding of our national affairs.

All persons interested in the result of the coming election in this city for Judge of the Municipal Court will bear in mind that the election takes place on Thursday of this week. This is an important election—the term of the office being for four years—and every voter should go to the polls.

VICE-PRESIDENT KRYKOR and Chief Engineer Randolph, of the B. & O. road, were in the city yesterday. The former went West in the evening and will return on Friday, at which time he hopes to meet with our railroad committee and receive a reply from them to his recent letter.

We are indebted to Mr. Stephen McCullough, carpenter, of this city, for a copy of the Chicago Tribune, of Sunday, containing the whole of the revised New Testament. It is a mammoth paper, and is a proud of being one of the first in the world to possess himself of a copy. It is a diligent reader of both the old and new versions, and well posted in the Sacred text.

Up to the close of business yesterday \$20,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds had been extended at 31 per cent. This is a record for the city. The Government will pay out for the redemption of bonds between this and September \$100,000,000. We should think that this prospective plethora ought to make the Greenbackers cry, hold, enough. We have now a volume of money, coin and paper, of \$1,250,000,000.

When the work of enlarging and remodeling the road bed and tunnels of the Allegheny railroad gets fairly under way, one train per day each way will be run between this city and Washington, Pa. It is not determined on yet from which end the morning train will be run. Whether the train may run a good many people will be disappointed. The people along the line will want to get their mail early in the day, and, per contra, many others will want a chance to catch the train in the forenoon and return in the afternoon.

CHICAGO is doing a big grain business, and that its water route to the sea is open, but it doesn't seem to have stopped the drive-out movement. The shipments of grain from St. Louis to New Orleans last week were probably larger than during any other week in the history of the city. During the seven days ending at 6 p. m. Saturday, no less than five low-boats with no less than twenty-five grain barges and a number of barges were sent to New Orleans. These barges took considerably more than a million bushels of grain, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous packages freight.

We are indebted to our old friend, F. D. Horton, Esq., formerly of this city, now President of the Belmont Iron Works, at Ironton, Ohio, for an invitation to be present and take part in the celebration on the 21st of June, by the people of that region, of the opening of the Scioto Valley railroad, which is to connect that place with Columbus, Ohio, and the general railroad system of the West and Northwest. The circular of invitation speaks in glowing terms of the satisfaction and pride with which the people of the Ironton region hail the opening of this important line of railroad. We regret that it will not be in our power to be present. We tender them our congratulations on the great feat in their midst of this much desired highway of trade and travel.

When the late Thomas Scott was badly broken down by the panic of 1873, owing to his personal endorsement on the paper of the Texas Pacific railroad, of which he was one of the originators, he did not let his grip on the work of extending the railroads and feeders of the Pennsylvania system. He even stuck to the P. & A. project, which was then under way, but badly set back, and gave President Hubbard constant assurance of his desire to connect Wheeling with the Pennsylvania system. Col. Scott was cast in a heroic mold, and had a good deal of that faith which removes mountains. His efforts and saved his large investments in the Texas Pacific, but it could not protect him from the nervous tension and overwork that produced paralysis and cost him his life.

THE ATWATERBURY, W. Va. The title of the Lumber and Iron Company destroyed—Loss \$100,000.

ROWLEIGH, W. Va., May 23. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Two mills belonging to the Rowleight Lumber and Iron Company, of this place, were destroyed by fire this morning.

The lumber belonging to S. H. Brown, of Wheeling, T. U., and Eberly, Brown & Co., of this place, is about \$30,000. Insurance on the mill \$5,000. The total loss is between \$30,000 and \$100,000.

ONCE AGAIN

THE NEW YORK SENATORIAL FIGHT

Is to be fought—Complications which tend to make the Outlook Most Uncertain—Excitement at Albany Over an Editorial.

ALBANY, May 23.—But few members of the Legislature remained here over Sunday, and they are greatly confused by uncertain and indefinite reports sent out from New York. Those here who thought last week there was not the slightest chance for the return of the resigning Senators are not now quite so positive, and say it largely depends upon their own wishes and desires. Some of the State officers, among them Gov. Cornell, are reported as saying that if Conkling wants to be elected it is the duty of the Republican majority of the Legislature to return him, and thus save themselves from stultification.

But few members of the Legislature returned to the city until late this afternoon. Those who first arrived did not know of the CONKLING-ANTHONY CONFERENCES.

In New York until late today, some of them not until they had reached the city. Others read of it in the State and New York city papers earlier on the road hither. They had left their homes with the understanding that it was not at all likely that the resigning Senators would be re-elected, and even if they did, they were instructed by their constituents to vote against them. Their surprise, therefore, amounted to consternation.

Senator Wagner said, "I have been spending Sunday quietly and my friends and family know nothing new about the contest except."

THE SENTIMENTS OF HIS CONSTITUENTS. The people along the Mohawk Valley are aroused upon this question. Ninety-five out of every one hundred Republicans are opposed to the re-election of Conkling and Platt, and they are very determined in their opinion.

Senator Pitts said: "I was surprised at the feeling among my constituents. The whole district is on fire and a storm of indignation against the Senators is felt everywhere. Anyone who votes for the return of Senator Conkling."

DIOR HIS POLITICAL GRAVE. He can never be re-elected in that section.

Assemblyman Skinner said: "The people seem to be of one mind in their opposition to the re-election of Conkling and Platt, the ranks are coming every day, and the State and of Republican sentiment is determined that the administration shall be upheld."

Assemblyman Peck and Chamberlain, of St. Lawrence, say they found their constituents united on the question, and Saturday at a meeting in Canton, St. Lawrence county, he promised the people that he would fight their wishes.

Assemblyman E. A. Carpenter, of Suffolk, said his constituents were AGAINST THE ACTION OF CONKLING AND PLATT, but that he favored their re-election nevertheless.

So far as members of the Legislature are concerned, there are few attempts to defend the action of the Senators now, those who speak in their behalf argue that they cannot dispense with the services of Conkling, that the Senate is too evenly balanced to part with the Senator so practiced and so servicable to the Republican party, and they claim that with fair treatment at the hands of President Garfield Conkling will

SUPPORT HIS ADMINISTRATION much more effectually than any other Senator in the body. They say they feel sure of his being re-elected, but are only anxious to have the vote as nearly unanimous as possible. They claim a clear majority of the Legislature is in favor of re-electing him, and expect to have a caucus.

As things look to-night everything depends on this caucus. The probabilities are, and then, according to custom, the nomination must be made unanimous, and the State administration members will not stand this caucus, or if they do will not be held by its action if they are not voted.

The declaration by the Morning Express, State paper and editorial organ, that

CONKLING WILL BELIEVE HIMSELF if he enters the caucuses asking for a re-election, has caused no little surprise. At first it was thought the article was inspired by Governor Cornell, but this is denied, and good authority says it is only the individual opinion of one of the editors; but it is regarded as a very strange expression to be found in the columns of a paper which last week insisted on Conkling's resignation.

The Administration members to-night reiterate their declaration of last week, that they would not go into caucuses with the stalwarts. If this program is carried out, and both sections stand apart, a deadlock will be produced which will last perhaps for weeks. The last new candidate, J. H. Harris, of Montgomery county, is said to be a friend of both Conkling and Garfield, and for this reason he is regarded as a compromise.

A Carpenter to-night says that Conkling and Platt are to be re-elected; that there will be a caucus and all but two or three will take part in its proceedings. When told that Alcorn would not go in, he said it was a matter of course that he would not. The following is a copy of the leading editorial which will appear in the Morning Express to-morrow.

ALBANY, May 23.—The Albany Express, Jacobs, Hogan, Fowler, Seabacher and the other Democratic Senators express themselves as opposed to supporting either faction in the pending struggle for the supremacy in the Republican party. The Garfield Senators claim that Conkling has but eight Senators, who still remain true to his interests. The Assembly members expect that the Senate will re-elect him, and are not in the city. It is concluded that the caucus is the turning point in the Senatorial question.

WHERE THE EXPRESS STANDS. "There need be, nor can there, not that there be, any question or doubt as to where the Express stands in the Senatorial fight. It has always been a stalwart, is now more stalwart than ever, and is now, last and until the contest ends, the stalwart leaders, Rensselaer Conkling and T. O. Platt, and most heartily approves and endorses either faction, and is most earnestly and to every Republican member of the Legislature to accord them that support they so richly merit by standing 'ad auctorem' to the true Republican principles."

A NOTABLE CHANGE OF FRONT. New York, May 22.—An Albany special says that the Express, of this city, hitherto a Conkling organ, comes out this morning with a double-leaded article announcing the determination of Conkling and Platt to re-enter the field for re-election in the coming fall, and proceeds to read Conkling's laurels. It says it likes him, and is going to fight his enemies; but that he is

ANOTHER RING

THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TREASURY DETECTED IN SYSTEMATIC CROOKEDNESS, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT INVOLVED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The investigation of the accounts and conduct of O. L. Pitney, Custodian of the Treasury Department, ordered by Secretary Windom, is developing ugly facts and involving persons who have held high places.

Pitney's business is to buy everything needed in the Treasury, including furniture, carpets, soap, &c. It is ascertained that he has for six years violated the law requiring him to purchase by contract from the lowest bidder. He has bought from friends and favorites, without making any contracts, paying them what ever they charged. No system of books or vouchers has been kept. Everything has been run loosely and without any system of business rules. Outrageously exorbitant prices have been paid, varying from thirty to fifty per cent higher than the ruling market prices, and the difference between the market prices and those paid has been allowed to Pitney by the parties he purchased from in many of the goods for his own use.

A cabinet member named Frazier, who is regularly employed under Pitney, testifies that nearly all his time for several years past had been consumed in doing work for outside parties instead of working for the Government. He has been charged with the Treasury in the new house of one of the highest Government officials; that he frequently went from one house to another of persons in Government employ, some holding important places, doing whatever they wanted; and that the money paid for his services was charged against different Government bureaus; he swears that he made facilities of the Declaration of Independence, and which was presented to the Government a year or two ago; that each time he went out on one of his expeditions, he was paid for out of the Government money and charged against the material needed for Government use. These fifteen desks were given out as presents by the authorities in the Treasury to friends. Furniture belonging to the Treasury has been loaned out on occasions of receptions at certain residences. The facts go to show that a regular ring, consisting of subordinate officials of the Treasury, some of them holding responsible positions, existed and got the benefit of the Treasury's money and on occasions of receptions at certain residences. The facts go to show that a regular ring, consisting of subordinate officials of the Treasury, some of them holding responsible positions, existed and got the benefit of the Treasury's money and on occasions of receptions at certain residences.

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A cabinet member named Frazier, who is regularly employed under Pitney, testifies that nearly all his time for several years past had been consumed in doing work for outside parties instead of working for the Government. He has been charged with the Treasury in the new house of one of the highest Government officials; that he frequently went from one house to another of persons in Government employ, some holding important places, doing whatever they wanted; and that the money paid for his services was charged against different Government bureaus; he swears that he made facilities of the Declaration of Independence, and which was presented to the Government a year or two ago; that each time he went out on one of his expeditions, he was paid for out of the Government money and charged against the material needed for Government use. These fifteen desks were given out as presents by the authorities in the Treasury to friends. Furniture belonging to the Treasury has been loaned out on occasions of receptions at certain residences. The facts go to show that a regular ring, consisting of subordinate officials of the Treasury, some of them holding responsible positions, existed and got the benefit of the Treasury's money and on occasions of receptions at certain residences.

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ANOTHER RING

THE CUSTODIAN OF THE TREASURY DETECTED IN SYSTEMATIC CROOKEDNESS, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT INVOLVED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The investigation of the accounts and conduct of O. L. Pitney, Custodian of the Treasury Department, ordered by Secretary Windom, is developing ugly facts and involving persons who have held high places.

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